

farm formerly owned by William D. Phillips near which the bodies were found, it became known to-day.

The house, though Phillips moved out of it last July, is fully furnished from top to bottom, except for carpets, and shows signs of casual occupancy. There is not a speck of dust on any of the furniture. Though the beds in the upper story are made up, there are mattresses on two of the beds.

In a drinking-water stand in the kitchen was a five-gallon bottle half filled with fresh sparkling water.

These facts were held to be of vital importance because of the statements of three persons that they had made time to time recently seen an automobile with lights out at or near the house in the evening with the lights out. Two of these persons recognized the car as that of Dr. Hall. One of them, Louis T. Ruck, told the prosecutor to-day he passed the farm Aug. 27 and saw the Rev. Mr. Hall's automobile turned off the turnpike into the shrubbery along De Russey Lane.

Returning later Mr. Ruck said he overtook the Rev. Mr. Hall in the machine going into town with a woman beside him. Ruck could not see the woman plainly.

Another automobile hackman, whose name is not divulged, told of seeing the clergyman's car, lights out, and empty beside the turnpike at the entrance to the farm late one evening, "about two weeks ago."

The third piece of corroboration came from the present owner of the house, Samuel Levine.

The house is now owned by Samuel Levine, a New Brunswick real estate operator, who said he bought it to promote a real estate development for \$32,500. To get his commissions as a broker, Mr. Levine said, he arranged to have Joseph H. Porter, real estate manager of the Middlesex Title and Guaranty Company and trustee for William Stevens, the second brother of Mrs. Hall, appear as the purchaser, and then himself took over the title.

Mr. Levine said the telephone was left in the house at his request because he feared his ability to get another one put in should he sell the house or desire to occupy it. He has paid the telephone bills since July. He explained the presence of the furniture in the house by saying it was valuable old mahogany, and he insisted on getting the furniture as the terms of a good bargain.

"Do you know if anybody has occupied the house since Phillips moved out?" Mr. Levine was asked.

"Within ten days," he replied. "I was passing the place in the morning. I saw an automobile with lights out standing near the house. My first impulse was to go up and investigate and then I thought better of it. There were no lights in the house. I do not know whose automobile it was. I am not familiar with Dr. Hall's automobile."

It was understood that friends of the families of both murder victims that they frequently went together to the Parker Home for the Aged near the farm to entertain and console the inmates, and that Mrs. Mills frequently came to these meetings. Inquiry at the house showed that Mrs. Hall had not visited the institution in months and that Mrs. Mills was not known there.

The renewed intimations that there was a clandestine friendship between the rector and his choir leader brought an abrupt end to the inquiry. "I saw an automobile with lights out standing near the house. My first impulse was to go up and investigate and then I thought better of it. There were no lights in the house. I do not know whose automobile it was. I am not familiar with Dr. Hall's automobile."

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and small holes, which made it look as if some one had fired bird shot at it. The dried mud on the handkerchief indicated it had been left where it was found long before the murders; the weather was clear from last Thursday until yesterday.

It became known to-day that the discovery of which the detectives spoke yesterday as "pertinent to the case in hand" was a number of letters, said to be sent from Mrs. Mills to the Rev. Mr. Hall, which were found yesterday in the pocket of one of his coats. The information in them showed more of the course of friendship between the rector and Mrs. Mills and their movements and meetings than had been revealed from any other source.

The detectives carrying on the investigation said to-day with some show of frankness that they had eliminated all members of the Mills family from complicity in the murders. They said their strict questioning, especially of James Mills, yesterday was to learn if significant efforts had been made to purchase his silence or that of his daughter Charlotte as to anything which they knew which might bring the murderer to justice.

Because of interconnections by persons financially and politically powerful, it is likely that the further questioning of members of the Hall household will be done at the rectory. There is nothing any one of them is known as yet to have done, the Prosecutor feels, that justifies forcing them to walk the gauntlet through the curious crowd on the streets and in the court house corridors.

Willie Stevens, the mentally unbalanced brother of Mrs. Hall, is kept under moral if not physical restraint at the Hall home by his relatives. There was a big fire in New Brunswick last night. The McAdams grocery at No. 138 Seaman Street was burned to the ground. All the fire apparatus in town was called, including the Phoenix company of which "Willie" Stevens is an honorary member. He was seen to run down the steps of the Hall home and then to return at the command of some one within. For the rest of the evening he paced up and down the porch talking to himself complainingly.

Cut off from going to fires by night and from his favorite diversion, trap shooting, by day, the man seems to be on the verge of losing all control of himself, neighbors have observed.

The importance as a clue of the automatic 22-caliber found yesterday by Detective David is not yet established. It is not the revolver owned by "Willie" Stevens and kept at the rectory, which is of 38-caliber.

Detectives are reported to have found another witness living near the farm who heard shots last Thursday night. This makes five who say they heard screams or shots.

Apparently the investigators have been unsuccessful in tracing the telephone calls received by Mrs. Mills and the clergyman early on the night of the murder. It is known that Mrs. Mills was called to answer the phone in a neighboring house, and that Mr. Hall received two calls. There has been no evidence that either called her on Thursday evening, but it is now believed the second call for Mr. Hall was from Mrs. Mills. His words are reported to have been:

"Hello. Yes, I intended to go to the church, anyway."

"How about later?" the clergyman is said to have been asked.

"I think I can arrange it," he replied.

Information gained by detectives strengthens the stories of James Mills, sexton of the church and husband of the murdered woman, and of the widow of the slain rector, that they did not understand the failure of the murder victims to return to their respective homes.

Mills, in a new statement, thinks it was about 1 o'clock in the morning that he went to the church, thinking perhaps his wife had become ill. He had previously said 2, which is the time Mrs. Hall said she went there with her brother, thinking her husband may have fallen asleep in his study. Neighbors have come forward with the information that they saw Mills going from new light to pawn the church, turning a flashlight on dark corners as if searching for something.

Also statements were made that Mrs. Hall and her brother were seen in the Hall home about 11 o'clock Thursday night and that Mrs. Hall was pacing the floor.

Neighbors also heard the voices of Mrs. Hall and her brother during the night as the woman seemed deeply disturbed at breakfast and said:

"Oh, he's been away all night. I know he is dead or he never would stay away so long."

Mills left her home early last Thursday evening she took a trolley to Buechalaug Park, arriving there at the end of the trolley line on the outskirts of New Brunswick, at 3 P. M. She was alone. After leaving the trolley car she walked into the unlighted park. Mr. Hall was said to have been seen walking toward the bodies were found. It leads 800 yards through the park, on to a paved road, through a dirt lane, on to another paved road and another lane. How two persons on foot could have made their way there in the darkness is difficult to understand.

"STOP THE WAR" CRY OF 6,000,000

LONDON, Sept. 20.—"Stop the war!" was the slogan of representatives of 6,000,000 British laborers as the General Council of the Trades Union Congress met here to-day.

Leaders of the Congress stated their constituents were decidedly opposed to military action against the Komalists in the Near East. Action is to be taken on the resolution of Arthur Henderson, which calls for organization of war protest meetings all over the United Kingdom.

The National Joint Council, representing the entire organized labor movement and Labor's Members of Parliament, is to meet to-night.

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TREASURY DEFICIT IMPERLS U. S. APPROPRIATION BILLS; BRAKES MUST BE PUT ON HARD

Little Chance of Cutting Down \$650,000,000; Half May Be Raised.

MEASURES FACE VETO.

Congress Cannot Afford Now to Authorize Any More Expenditures.

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (Copyright).—Entirely apart from the fact that President Harding vetoed the Bonus Bill, a profound impression has been made by the official disclosure that a deficit of \$650,000,000 faces the country for the fiscal year which began last July and ends June 30 next.

Government experts went over the estimated expenditures carefully and the figures submitted in detail to the President before he wrote his message, but were unable to promise any better showing of Government finances. This means, in a nutshell, that Congress cannot afford to authorize the expenditure of any more money, and even the pension bills and river and harbor proposals which are pending are likely to be vetoed if they are put up to Mr. Harding.

In other words, the brakes must be put on to keep the deficit from growing and the departments will be reorganized to economize still further in any effort to put down the deficit itself.

Most uncomfortable too is the necessity of acknowledging a deficit of \$650,000,000 at a time when the campaign orators would have found it so effective to refer to the splendid work done in balancing the budget for the fiscal year, which ended in June, 1922.

As a matter of fact, the Government did finance itself well and balanced the budget when it had appeared that there would be a deficit of from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

No such promises of reduction of the deficit can be made this time, unless revenue is derived from unexpected sources. The most that can be hoped for is a reduction of the deficit from \$650,000,000 to about half that sum, and even this is by no means certain.

The deficit arises largely from the fact that Congress reduced the receipts from taxation through the new revenue law and there was an unlooked-for shrinkage in tax receipts due to the business depression. Congress can hardly increase taxes now, so the alternative is reduction of expenditure. But even this is easier said than done, for on the Veterans' Bureau alone \$500,000,000 will be spent this year, or more than half what used to be expended in previous years for Uncle Sam's entire budget. There is no telling how much greater than \$500,000,000 the expenses for disabled veterans and vocational training will run, but the Government's policy is to spare no money in that direction.

In order to cut the \$650,000,000 deficit down somewhat, it is likely the Government will sell some of the railroad securities which it took from the railroads during Government operation when various sums were lent to them for equipment. Probably \$100,000,000 may be realized this way.

Approximately \$125,000,000 in interest payments from Great Britain have already been put in the estimated receipts for this fiscal year, so, if there is a default, the deficit would be increased. If France or some other Allied country could pay interest, some progress would be made in cutting the deficit, but the most optimistic prediction to-day is that with all sorts of economies and restriction of expenditure, the \$650,000,000 will only be cut in half.

All this is on the supposition that Congress will not spend any more money, and that, of course, it will not overturn the President's veto of the Bonus Bill. Should the Senate follow the policy of the White House

and override the veto, a contingency not looked for at all by the President or the Treasury Department, all predictions would go by the boards.

Treasury officials say the overriding of the veto is absolutely "inconceivable and would be a calamity."

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HARD COAL PRICE FOR DOMESTIC USE FIXED AT \$13.25 TON

(Continued from First Page.)

charge will be made for labor. Where the chute does not go direct into the bin and "trimming" is necessary, the charge will be 25 cents a ton. Houses having no chute, where the coal will have to be carried into the cellar by the bagful, a charge of 50 cents a ton will be made for "storing."

The maximum labor charge, where both "trimming" and "storing" is necessary, will be 75 cents a ton, which places a maximum retail price delivered of \$14 a ton in Manhattan and the Bronx.

During March, 1922, just previous to the coal strike, coal for household purges retailed in New York for \$14.10 a ton with the same labor charges prevailing. It was said at the office of the Fuel Administrator today, the 15 cent increase over last March was said by operators to be fair after the mines had been idle for five months.

It was learned to-day that three of four collieries located on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad were idle yesterday, the miners being called out on strike by their local unions because of dissatisfaction resulting from the recent settlement.

Mr. Woodin will meet the eight district administrators, who come from all parts of the State, to-day and a State organization will be perfected. Burns Brothers' prices as given out by Mr. Woodin, are as follows, plus the extra charges:

Manhattan and Bronx—Broken, \$13.00; egg, \$13.25; stove, \$13.25; chestnut, \$13.25; pea, \$10.75; buckwheat, \$20; rice, \$7.20; barley, \$6.20. Brooklyn and Long Island City, from Astoria yard: Broken, egg, stove, nut, \$13.50 delivered; pea, \$11.25; No. 1 buckwheat, \$8.50 per ton without labor; No. 2, \$7.50; No. 3, \$5.50.

441 MORE CARS OF COAL ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

The Lehigh Valley Railroad announced to-day that 441 carloads of anthracite coal were received at New York tide water yesterday. Perth Amboy received 370 cars for New York delivery. Brooklyn nine, Long Island seven, Newark twenty-nine, Jersey City twenty-seven and local Eastern points seven. A full train of fifty cars will arrive to-day for New York City and vicinity.

MISSING PLANE BLUEBIRD SAFE AT DESTINATION

Reaches Florida Station Thirteen Days Overdue.

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 20.—The arrival at Stuart, Fla., of the hydro-aeroplane Bluebird, which left Barnegat Bay, Sept. 7, on a Southern flight, but which disappeared, with the result that the Navy Department instituted all stations and ships to locate it, was reported to-day in advices from Stuart.

DYE EMBARGO KILLED BY SENATE COMMITTEE

Refuses to Report Out Bill to Extend It Three Months.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Dye embargo legislation virtually was killed for this session of Congress to-day by the Senate Finance Committee, which disapproved and refused to report out legislation proposing extension of the Dye Licensing Act for three months after the Tariff Bill becomes law.

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Funeral of Choir Singer Slain With Pastor And Two Witnesses Questioned in Inquiry



SCENE AT FUNERAL OF MRS. MILLS

JUSTICE MARCUS DENIES MAID'S CHARGES OF ORGY

Says Weber's Dinners Were No Different From Those He Would Serve.

Supreme Court Justice Louis W. Marcus of Buffalo made a special trip to New York to-day to testify before Justice Burr in Supreme Court and deny allegations by a Negro maid, Annie Cannon, that he had entertained women in the apartment here of L. Lawrence Weber, well-known theatrical producer.

Judge Marcus said he had been on the Supreme Court Bench seventeen years and had been a widower nearly six years. He said he had known Weber intimately twelve years and when he came to New York made his home with Weber.

"Did you ever see any guest at the Weber apartment go into a bedroom with a woman?" asked former Senator Edgar T. Brackets, counsel for Weber. Justice Marcus answered that he had seen Weber in the habes corpus proceedings to secure custody of his four-year-old son. The jurist said he had not.

"Did you, yourself, ever go into a bedroom with a woman in the Weber apartment?" asked the jurist.

"I did not," said the Judge most emphatically.

Asked to tell the character of the dinner parties in the Weber home, Justice Marcus asserted they were no different from those he would serve in his Buffalo home; that they were quiet, peaceable, orderly gatherings of self-respecting men and women.

Questioned concerning the liquor served and its effect on the guests, the jurist said:

"I am not a drinking man myself, so I have no appreciation of its effect. I have seen highballs, cocktails and wines served, but never witnessed any evidence of drunkenness or rioting."

Other men named by the Negro maid as having been guests at Weber's dinners were called to-day and substantiated the testimony of Justice Marcus regarding the entire respectability of the gatherings. These included F. Ray Comstock of the firm of Comstock & Guest, who said he had been interested in various theatrical enterprises with Weber for seventeen years.

He said, however, that Mrs. Dillon had said she had begun a divorce action and was leaving Dillon because he was cruel and did not support her.

"She said she was anxious to get a new start in life and get away from those who were 'dragging her down,' and wanted Weber to help her," he added.

"Did you ever give her \$1,500?" Justice Marcus was asked.

Justice Marcus explained the drawing up of the agreement in California between Weber and Mrs. Dillon whereby each was to have the custody of the child six months of the year. He said, however, that Mrs. Dillon had said she had begun a divorce action and was leaving Dillon because he was cruel and did not support her.

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KATHERINE MCCABE.

"Yes," he admitted. "That happened while we were making the agreement in California. She said she owed a hotel bill of \$200 and was 'down and out.' She gave me a receipt for the money, but not a note."

Justice Marcus said he would regard Weber's home as ideal for the child because of the environment, attention and care the infant received there. He said there was great affection between the father and son.

When Weber was granted a divorce from Mrs. Dillon, he was given custody of the child. He claims that he abrogated the California agreement because Mrs. Dillon had returned to live with Jack Dillon, her husband, the picture director.

Dillon has been in court throughout the proceedings and has been very attentive to his wife.

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